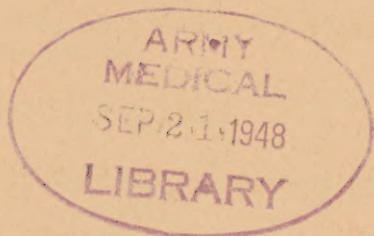


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

30 August - 5 September

1948

Number 88

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Child Welfare  
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 11 (Supplement)  
Title: Juvenile Delinquents and Child Welfare  
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 16

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis

The epidemic in Tokyo is declining rapidly. The number of cases being reported currently is very small when compared with the number reported at the height of the epidemic. Cases continue to be reported from most all prefectures in Japan.

For the information of all concerned the following is a tabulation, by prefecture, of all reports of suspect Japanese B Encephalitis received at this headquarters up to 0900 hours, 6 September. It should be noted, however, that these data are based upon reports received from all sources. They do not necessarily agree with previous reports and are not to be confused with the official reports received through regular statistical reporting channels and published in the communicable disease reports of this Bulletin.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases during Week</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Hokkaido	0	3	2
Aomori	5	10	1
Iwate	38	50	4
Miyagi	45	138	2
Akita	35	56	9
Yamagata	54	119	-
Fukushima	13	56	-
Ibaraki	27	291	58
Tochigi	1	104	11
Gumma	18	132	30
Saitama	4	276	-
Chiba	37	328	54
Tokyo	110	1,943	422
Kanagawa	26	565	108
Niigata	140	157	-
Toyama	94	103	-
Ishikawa	39	67	-
Fukui	12	34	2
Yamanashi	15	100	22
Nagano	71	158	-
Gifu	2	97	1
Shizuoka	52	366	81
Aichi	68	327	-
Mie	33	65	10
Shiga	3	51	-
Kyoto	20	23	-
Osaka	43	65	16

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases During Week</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Hyogo	25	67	-
Nara	3	12	-
Wakayama	3	5	-
Tottori	2	7	2
Shimane	5	12	-
Okayama	28	34	13
Hiroshima	7	11	-
Yamaguchi	9	13	2
Tokushima	9	21	-
Kagawa	8	16	-
Ehime	14	32	-
Kochi	7	23	1
Fukuoka	0	2	-
Saga	3	4	-
Nagasaki	1	2	-
Kumamoto	12	34	-
Oita	2	9	2
Miyazaki	4	18	0
Kagoshima	16	40	-
Total	1161	6044	853

#### Venereal Disease Control

Recent inspections have revealed that many VD clinics are still using methylene blue to stain smears for the detection of gonococci. One reason for this is the reluctance of doctors to adopt the Gram method of staining since they have become accustomed to the simpler methylene blue method. However, this latter methods will often result in inaccurate diagnosis since it cannot be used to differentiate between the Gram-negative and the Gram-positive diplococci. The shortage of acetone used as a decolorizer in the Gram method has been used as an argument against this technique. It should be pointed out that alcohol is just as good and can be substituted for acetone and used in the same manner. Military Government Health Officers should urge all VD clinics to use the Gram method of staining. Any shortage of materials should be brought to the attention of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health Department.

#### Health Education Committees

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin Number 86 and Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG No. 69, dated 16 August subject: Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Associations. Following the dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other similar organizations, it is expected that attempts will be made to organize all manner of substitute organizations. Close surveillance must be exercised if a repetition of the unfortunate experiences with the former organizations are to be avoided.

Reports received at this headquarters indicate that various types of organizations are being proposed. Health Education Councils and Committees similar to that operating in Yamanashi Prefecture have been proposed. There is no objection to such health education councils or committees provided they confine their activities to health education and the making of recommendations to official governmental health organizations concerning public health problems. Such health education councils and committees can be of inestimable value to the public health program if their activities are properly directed. However, if neglected or ignored, such committees are apt to assume the pattern of organization and operation of the old sanitary association.

Health education is one of the most important functions of a Health Department. Every Health Department should have a health education (or information) unit staffed with an adequate number of competent personnel. It is suggested

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that Military Government Health Officers investigate the organization of the Health Departments in their respective prefectures and take the necessary steps to organize a Health Education unit, if such does not already exist. One of the functions of the unit should be to cooperate with the activities of lay health education councils or committees.

In view of past experience in Japan where the so-called sanitary associations have assumed governmental functions on a wide scale, it is suggested that all new organizations be very carefully scrutinized to determine whether or not they resemble in any way the former sanitary associations and if such is the case a report should be made to SCAP in accordance with existing instructions. One of the best ways to insure that health education committees function only as educational and/or advisory bodies is for the Health Department to offer the proper guidance. This guidance can and should be given but it can be given only if the Health Department and the Health Centers have suitable and properly functioning health education units.

#### Refresher Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The fourth in the series of 2-month refresher courses for Public Health Veterinarians and for Public Health Pharmacists will open Monday, 4 October 1948 at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo.

Three-month refresher courses for Public Health Medical Officers and for Public Health Sanitarians will begin Monday, 11 October 1948. Official notices concerning these courses have been sent to the prefectural Governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

It is expected that each prefecture will send one student to each of these courses for training. Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that this is done and that well qualified candidates are selected. Successful implementation of the Health Center program depends, to a large extent, upon having properly trained personnel to carry out the various public health functions.

#### Port Quarantine

A report was received of the diagnosis of a case of typhus fever in a repatriate at Hakodate on 4 September. Subject repatriate had arrived in Hakodate from Karafuto on 27 August aboard the repatriation ship Soya Maru. An undetermined number of repatriates from the same ship had already departed Hakodate for other points in Japan, prior to the diagnosis of the illness. All prefectures involved have been notified and instructed to keep under surveillance the repatriates from the Soya Maru.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 28 August - 3 September, a total of 325 new cases of equine encephalomyelitis was reported. This is approximately one half of the number of cases reported for the preceding week. The largest number of new cases were reported from Iwate, Tochigi, Fukushima, and Saga and Aomori Prefectures. Sporadic cases were reported in those prefectures showing a previous decline in the past two weeks. Of the total 325 new cases, 58 were classified as suspects and have not been confirmed.

##### Animal Diseases

The following new diseases were reported during the period 28 August - 3 September, submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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Prefecture

Disease

No. of Cases

Hokkaido	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	" "	2
Saitama	" "	1
Ibaraki	Swine Cholera	7
Fukushima	" "	8
Saitama	Equine Encephalomyelitis	2
Gumma	" "	1
Gifu	" "	5
Toyama	" "	1
Miyazaki	" "	3
Nagano	" "	3
Yamanashi	" "	4
Fukuoka	" "	12
Niigata	" "	2
Miyagi	" "	4
Yamaguchi	" "	1
Oita	" "	1
Tokushima	" "	14
Hiroshima	" "	3
Kumamoto	" "	1
Kyoto	" "	1
Nagasaki	" "	3
Saga	" "	19
Aomori	" "	26
Akita	" "	15
Iwate	" "	94
Tochigi	" "	55
Fukushima	" "	51

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The pamphlet "Syphilis" by New York Nursing Education Bureau has been translated into Japanese, and is available for ¥30 from:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta  
Medical Friend Co.  
40 Memozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

It has come to the attention of Supply Division that hospitals and doctors have experienced difficulty in purchasing penicillin. As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, penicillin and sulfathiazole have been removed from distribution control. This was possible because production of these drugs is more than sufficient to meet minimum needs. All available publicity should be given by prefectural health officials and commercial establishments to the fact that penicillin and sulfathiazole are now distributed through normal commercial channels, not controlled by government agencies. Efforts are being made to obtain lists of authorized dealers in these drugs. These lists will be published in this Weekly Bulletin.

Inclosed with this issue of the Weekly Bulletin is the Enforcement Regulation; Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 1948. This regulation became effective 15 August by publication as Minister of Welfare Ordinance No. 37. A copy of the Law was included as Addenda to Weekly Bulletin No. 85 (9-15 August). With the publication of this Enforcement Regulation the new Pharmaceutical Affairs Law becomes fully operative.

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## Production

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A total of 5,850 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 22-28 August.

During the period 22-28 August, 59,480 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 104,215 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 66,120 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 145,050 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total inventory of stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 28 August includes 1,236,164 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 335,278 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 45,790 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during July totaled 462,705 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 189,186 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 39,295 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 67,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 313,800 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received from the manufacturers. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido		30,000 gals.	19,310 vials
Aomori	30,000 lbs.		
Miyagi		3,550	
Akita	14,000	4,000	
Tochigi	32,735	14,660	
Gumma	20,000	7,500	
Chiba	25,100	5,000	
Tokyo		17,000	
Kanagawa		12,900	
Niigata		10,250	
Nagano			5,198
Yamagata	20,600	1,550	
Fukushima	17,800	8,900	
Yamanashi		5,000	
Gifu		6,000	500
Shizuoka	30,000	5,000	
Aichi	50,000		
Toyama	14,000		
Ishikawa	25,000	3,500	
Fukui		1,000	
Osaka	10,000	20,000	
Hyogo	5,000	10,000	
Nara	5,000		
Wakayama	10,000		
Tottori	15,400	3,500	
Shimane		2,000	
Yamaguchi		2,000	
Tokushima	18,000		
Kochi	3,900		
Fukuoka			5,000
Nagasaki	30,000		
Kumamoto	50,000	5,000	
Oita		4,500	
Kagoshima	16,000	2,500	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)	120		
Aomori-Hakodate Ferryboat	20,050		
Ministry of Justice			430
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry		550	
Ministry of Welfare (Public Health Institute)		25	
National Library		5	

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Prefecture or  
Department

10% DDT Dust

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5% DDT Residual  
Effect Spray

Typhus Vaccine

Quarantine Stations:

Otaru		100 gals.	50 vials
Nagoya		200	50
Maizuru		850	3,750
Kagoshima		50	50
Hakodate			3,400
Moji			300
Hakata			50
Nagasaki			50
Sasebo			1,000
Miike			50
Hiroshima			100
Ministry of Transportation (Niigata Dept.)		2,000	
Losses in Transit		96	
Total	462,705 lbs.	189,186 gals.	39,295 vials

Distribution

A total of 6,529 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 22 prefectures during the period 22-28 August, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido	240	60		200	1
Iwate	360	300	150		
Akita				300	
Fukushima		180		110	
Gumma		10			
Saitama		48			
Chiba	312	200		150	
Tokyo		148		220	
Kanagawa		8			
Yamanashi		36			
Nagano		386	80	110	
Osaka	200				
Wakayama			160		
Shimane		200			
Hiroshima		60			
Tokushima		60	40	350	
Kagawa				300	
Ehime		120	300		
Fukuoka		100	130	100	
Saga		100		200	
Kumamoto		200			
Oita		300			
Total	1,112	2,516	860	2,040	1

During the month of July, 42,000 cc anti-rabies vaccine (canine) and 78 individual doses for human use were distributed. A total of 546,200 cc cholera vaccine and 11,000 cc triple typhoid vaccine were distributed to various quarantine stations during the same period. Other vaccines were shipped to prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	Smallpox Vaccine (Unit: dose)	Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vial)	Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)
Hokkaido	14,375	19,310	
Aomori	1,000		
Iwate	10		

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Prefecture	Smallpox Vaccine (Unit: dose)	Typhus Vaccine (Unit: vial)	Diphtheria Antitoxin (Unit: cc)
Miyagi	-		
Akita	150		
Yamagata	-		
Fukushima	3,000		
Ibaraki	220		90
Tochigi	350		
Gumma	10		60
Saitama	-		210
Chiba	145		
Tokyo	1,970		2,757
Kanagawa	420		
Niigata	-		30
Toyama	900		
Ishikawa	-		
Fukui	350		
Yamanashi	420		
Nagano	2,480	5,198	180
Gifu		500	
Shizuoka	1,435		45
Aichi	7,480		552
Mie			
Shiga			
Kyoto	91,430		600
Osaka			
Hyogo	155		
Nara			
Wakayama			
Tottori			150
Shimane			
Okayama	400		150
Hiroshima			
Yamaguchi	100		30
Tokushima			
Kagawa			
Ehime			
Kochi			
Fukuoka	108,000	5,000	450
Saga	5,000		
Nagasaki	2,000		62
Kumamoto	39,825		1,335
Oita			310
Miyazaki	3,530		1,740
Kagoshima			60
Quarantine Stations		8,850	
Miscellaneous		430	
Total	285,155	39,288	8,811

## SECTION VI

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Thefts

Thefts of narcotics for the month of July totaled 34. Seven of the victims were hospitals and the remainder clinics. In all cases except one, the perpetrators of the thefts, probably addicts in most instances, are reported as not apprehended.

In at least one case a hospital failed to store the metal box containing narcotics in the safe as usual and during the night the narcotics were stolen. It is emphasized, hospital narcotics must be kept in a safe at all times.

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One hundred fifty-nine grams of morphine powder, enough to sustain six addicts for one year, in addition to 45 other narcotic items were introduced into illicit traffic by the above thefts.

### Prosecutions

Two cases in which prominent physicians have willfully violated the Narcotic Law were thoroughly investigated. In one case the physician had unreported narcotics which he was supplying to addicts. In the other case the physician illegally disposed of a quantity of narcotics which resulted in the arrest and conviction of three other defendants.

Procurators, enforcing the Law impartially, are proceeding against the above mentioned physicians one of whom is a university professor, the other has been a governmental official for 15 years.

## SECTION VII

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies, Nos. 87 through 91 received during period 9-24 August inclusive, arrived in Yokohama for distribution to the Japanese, through official Japanese Government Welfare channels, under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. These shipments totaled 274.80 tons and included the following relief supplies:

Food	20.74	
Clothing (including shoes)	43.44	
Miscellaneous	3.00	
Cotton - raw	<u>207.62</u>	(999 bales)
	274.80	tons

#### Community Chest Fund Campaign

The Japanese Central Community Chest Committee has prepared a "Community Chest Kit" consisting of the following:

- a. Sample card of the Community Chest "Red Feather".
- b. Report of Community Chest activities (in Japanese) 1947-1948.
- c. Community Chest Pamphlet prepared particularly for primary and secondary school teachers.
- d. Solicitation pamphlet prepared for Joint Campaign Fund Chairman and solicitors.
- e. Stickers to be fixed to door posts indicating participation in the Community Chest Drive.
- f. Community Chest solicitor's button (large) and campaign chairman Red Cross Buttons.
- g. One each wood and metal solicitor's collection box with sticker to be attached to the face thereof.

This material is being forwarded under separate cover to Welfare Officers for information and will be supplied to local Joint Fund Drive Committees at cost, upon placing order with the Central Community Chest Campaign Committee in Tokyo. It is suggested that Welfare Officers familiarize themselves with utilization made by the Joint Committees of material prepared centrally and furnished to Prefectural Joint Fund Committees.

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SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Medical Fee Payment Fund

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 80 for the period from 5 to 11 July which gives a description and the purpose of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP had no objection to a proposed Cabinet Order, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare, which provides the regulations and procedures for registering with the Judicial Affairs Bureau, the above Medical Fee Payment Fund. The Cabinet Order was in accordance with Article 6 of the Law.

The main office of the Medical Fee Payment Fund will be located in Tokyo, with branch offices in each prefecture and sub-branch offices where considered necessary for convenient and efficient operation. Each of the above offices will register with the Judicial Affairs Bureau in their respective localities with the registration including the names and addresses of the directors, secretaries and inspectors. In addition, each office will register, in their own locality, all other existing offices of the Fund.

Appeals Procedures

The Cabinet, on 31 August, revised Cabinet Order No. 240 of 11 November 1947 relative to appeals procedures under the social insurance laws. These revisions were made in the light of amendments enacted in the last session of the Diet with reference to the basic laws governing the social insurances. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins Nos. 74, 79 and 80.) The revised Cabinet Order will supplant both Cabinet Order 240 of 1947 and Ministerial Ordinance 29 of 1947. Ministerial notifications are now being drafted to inform the prefectural governors of this action.

National Health Insurance

No objection was raised to a Ministerial Ordinance by the Ministry of Welfare amending the existing Regulations Governing National Treasury Subsidies to National Health Insurance.

The Regulations as amended implement Article 47, paragraph 1, of the National Health Insurance Law which authorizes subsidization by the national government. Specifically, they provide for annual subsidies within the limits of the budget, to insurers and federations thereof to help them bear the cost of

1. Administration;
2. Health facilities;
3. Establishment of facilities for medical and maternity care;
4. Other National Health Insurance operations.

These categories follow the usage of the past years. As heretofore, certain reports are required in connection with the application. These include a statement of the insurer's accounts for the past year and an estimate of income and expenditure during the year for which the insurer requests a subsidy.

The extent of subsidization will be determined in the Ministry of Welfare and will depend upon the funds made available by the Diet. However, as a rule, no subsidies for the cost of administration will be granted to an insurer failing to bear at least half the cost of medical care for the insured or failing to raise by way of insurance contributions at least 70% of the cost of benefits thus provided.

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These minimum requirements constitute a new departure. Heretofore, any National Health Insurance Association could qualify for subsidies as long as it had not suspended operations. Thus, an association could obtain a subsidy even though it undertook to bear less than 50% of the medical treatment cost, leaving the greater share of the expense to be borne by the insured patient himself. Moreover, to the extent that the association did provide the necessary care or pay the cost thereof, it could rely excessively on sources other than members' insurance contributions, e.g., national, prefectural and local subsidies. In the future, such insurers will be disqualified from obtaining national subsidies for administration, although they may conceivably obtain national subsidies under one of the other counts enumerated above.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHILJG</u>	<u>Dated</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
72	9/2/48	Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	No	MG, 8th Army

Note: This directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to the draft of "Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law."

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

1 Incl: Report of Cases and Death from Communicable and Venereal diseases in Japan for week ending 28 August 1948.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 28 AUGUST 1948

During the thirty-fifth week ended 28 August 1948 there were reported 13,513 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,656 in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

There were 7,818 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 7,746 previously. The current figure was slightly higher than that (7,702) for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 509.7 and 473.5 respectively.

Measles continued to decline. The total this week (384) was 23 per cent less than previously (496). It was 72 per cent less than in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 (1,360). The current and cumulative case rates were 25.0 and 86.0 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased for the second consecutive week. The number this week (1,467) was 5 per cent less than in the preceding week (1,551). It was more than 60 per cent below the figure (3,733) for the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 95.6 and 70.4 respectively.

There was little change in the incidence of pneumonia. A total of 589 cases was reported this week compared with 594 previously. The current number was only half the total (1,165) for the same week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 38.4 and 172.1 respectively.

There were 26 cases of influenza this week compared with 11 last week. There were 18 cases in the thirty-fifth week of 1947. More than 60 per cent (16 cases) of the total this week occurred in Osaka Prefecture. Seven additional prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 4.6 respectively.

In previous years diphtheria has reached an annual low in late July or early August. The lowest weekly incidence (120) this year was reported in the week ended 24 July. Since then there has been a slight upward trend. The current number of cases (153) was about 3 per cent higher than in the preceding week (148). Deaths, however, declined from 17 to 10. The total of cases this week was 45 per cent less than in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 (278) and more than 75 per cent less than in the same week of 1946 (635). Small decreases were recorded this week in nearly half (22) of the prefectures, increases in 15 and no change in 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.0 and 19.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 1.8.

Dysentery continued the general downward trend noted since the first week of August. Cases this week (894) were 12 per cent less than in the preceding week (1,015). Deaths (264) remained approximately the same as previously (262). The current number of cases was nearly 70 per cent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (2,807) and more than 85 per cent less than the total (6,203) for the thirty-fifth week of 1946. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported decreases this week, 12 recorded increases and 3 had no change. The largest numeric decreases were reported in Hokkaido and Chiba Prefectures. Both these prefectures reported large increases in the previous week. The largest numeric increases this week were in Iwate, Niigata and Gifu Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 58.3 and 19.3 respectively for all Japan. Corresponding death rates were 17.2 and 4.9.

Typhoid fever cases (310) were 7 per cent higher than in the thirty-fourth week (289) but less than in the thirty-third week (338). There were 39 deaths this week compared with 31 previously. The current number of cases was nearly 60 per cent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (735) and more than 75 per cent less than in the same week of 1946 (1,311). Increases were recorded this week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 18 and no change in 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.2 and 11.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 1.4.

There was a 30 per cent increase in paratyphoid fever cases, from 91 previously to 118 currently. Deaths increased from 6 to 8. The current number of cases was half the total (237) reported in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 and little more than a third of the figure (333) for the same week of 1946. Sixteen Prefectures had no cases currently. Tokyo and Hyogo had 19 cases and 11 cases respectively and the remaining 28 prefectures reported from 1 to 9 cases each. Increases were recorded in 21 prefectures, decreases in 12 and no change in 13. The current and cumulative case rates for All Japan were 7.7 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.2.

There have been no cases of smallpox for 5 weeks and no deaths for 6 weeks. No cases were reported in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 and 5 were recorded in the corresponding period of 1946. Both the cumulative case and death rates as of 28 August 1948 were less than 0.1.

There were 2 cases of typhus fever reported this week (both in Kanagawa Prefecture). No cases were reported in the three preceding weeks and no deaths have been reported for seven weeks. In the thirty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were four and 38 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

In previous years malaria has reached a peak in the latter part of July and early August. Thus far this year the highest weekly total (248) was recorded in the week ended 14 August. Cases then declined to 159, and this week cases (138) were 13 per cent less than previously. One death was recorded compared with two last week. The current number of cases was approximately 70 per cent less than in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 (439) and nearly 90 per cent fewer than in the corresponding period, 1946 (1,107). Shiga Prefecture accounted for 63 per cent (87 cases) of all cases reported. Twenty-seven additional prefectures had from 1 to 6 cases each and 18 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.0 and 7.1 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was less than 0.1.

There were 36 cases and no deaths recorded for scarlet fever this week compared with 41 cases and 2 deaths previously. During the thirty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 38 and 39 cases respectively. Twenty-five prefectures had no cases this week and the remaining 21 reported from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 3.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis accounted for 71 cases and 15 deaths currently compared with 78 cases and 11 deaths in the preceding week. The total number of cases has been in the seventies for four weeks. The current number of cases was 65 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1947 (43) and more than three times the number (21) in the same week of 1946. Eighteen prefectures had no cases this week while the remaining 28 had from 1 to 9 cases each. Decreases were recorded in 17 prefectures, increases in 15 and no change in 14. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.7.

This week a total of 1,507 cases of Japanese B Encephalitis was reported compared with 1,437 previously. It should be noted, however, that 95 cases were belatedly reported for the preceding week, bringing the total to 1,532. There was, therefore, little change from the preceding week. Currently reported deaths (390) were the same as previously. During the thirty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 28 and 11 cases respectively. Only 4 prefectures (Totterri, Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki) reported they had no cases. Six prefectures accounted for approximately half (736) of all cases. These were Tokyo (192), Shizuoka (132), Saitama (110), Kanagawa (104), Niigata (100) and Ibaraki (98). Increases were recorded in 27 prefectures, decreases in 15 and 4 recorded no change. Increases of 50 or more cases were reported in Miyagi, Yamagata, Saitama and Niigata Prefectures. A decrease of 303 cases (from 495 to 192 cases currently) was recorded in Tokyo-to and a decrease of 148 cases (from 252 to 104 cases currently) in Kanagawa Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 98.2 and 9.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 25.4 and 2.0.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,270 and 151,065 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,494 and 159,260; for chancroid 532 and 26,703. Current totals for all three diseases were higher than in the preceding week when there were reported 3,245 cases of syphilis, 3,233 cases of gonorrhea and 499 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were nearly 25 per cent higher than in the thirty-fifth week of 1947 (2,634). Gonorrhea and chancroid, however, were less than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were recorded 4,357 cases of gonorrhea and 679 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 213.2 and 281.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 227.8 and 296.7; chancroid, 34.7 and 49.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 28 August 48

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	1	825	111	53	8	*713	*54
AOMORI	1	-	149	8	12	2	-77	12
IWATE	7	1	215	24	67	13	262	40
MIYAGI	2	-	304	19	19	-	125	13
AKITA	8	1	388	27	7	2	127	30
YAMAGATA	3	-	176	15	24	2	183	24
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	127	9	29	4	352	61
IBARAKI	1	-	222	7	55	23	528	225
TOCHIGI	3	-	237	21	12	7	203	74
GUMMA	1	-	161	30	45	16	397	95
SAITAMA	8	1	247	20	31	15	295	118
CHIBA	4	-	101	5	8	4	190	40
TOKYO	7	1	660	92	76	20	1129	241
KANAGAWA	2	-	292	28	21	6	225	57
NIIGATA	7	-	434	37	54	5	443	46
TOYAMA	3	1	74	11	4	-	44	9
ISHIKAWA	4	-	168	14	-	-	24	6
FUKUI	1	-	77	8	12	-	158	28
YAMANASHI	-	-	46	-	3	-	47	6
YAGANO	3	1	269	15	19	2	267	37
SIFU	1	-	80	8	47	14	315	105
SHIZUOKA	3	-	196	23	19	10	234	108
AICHI	5	-	293	28	26	13	511	190
RIE	4	-	*179	18	3	2	*138	37
SHIGA	2	-	57	2	10	1	74	14
KYOTO	4	-	180	21	22	4	229	52
OSAKA	2	-	196	19	16	5	346	65
HYOGO	8	-	302	33	29	5	281	57
NARA	-	1	91	5	1	1	23	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	78	3	1	-	31	8
TOTTORI	-	-	45	3	6	-	52	17
SHIMANE	1	-	*177	15	15	4	*135	*47
OKAYAMA	-	-	178	18	9	3	121	45
HIROSHIMA	3	1	274	8	18	18	203	73
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	*208	7	9	6	*119	*44
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	87	10	8	2	105	17
KAGAWA	-	-	98	11	-	-	106	27
EHIME	1	-	266	31	20	9	289	92
KOCHI	-	-	97	5	2	1	*55	*17
TOKUOKA	12	-	545	31	26	8	285	81
SAGA	3	1	364	25	12	3	142	*51
NAGASAKI	6	-	303	36	6	5	171	60
KUMAMOTO	2	-	102	8	9	8	*186	*76
OKI	4	-	324	39	12	6	118	68
MIYAZAKI	7	-	256	24	9	4	164	52
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	287	25	8	3	118	31
TOTAL	153	10	*10435	957	894	264	*10340	*2653

RATE								
Current	10.0	0.7	19.4	1.8	58.3	17.2	19.3	4.9
Previous	9.6	1.1			66.2	17.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 August 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	1	230	14	9	1	77	3
AOMORI	5	1	68	9	5	-	19	1
IWATE	4	-	40	6	-	-	35	4
MIIYAGI	4	-	111	6	8	-	85	3
AKITA	3	1	43	6	1	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	3	-	59	11	1	1	16	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	111	20	2	-	53	2
IBARAKI	1	-	110	14	4	-	56	2
TOCHIGI	6	-	100	16	5	1	37	3
GUMMA	-	-	75	10	5	-	47	1
SAITAMA	11	1	148	26	1	-	30	1
CHIBA	5	2	155	6	2	-	42	-
TOKYO	26	4	824	93	19	2	547	18
KANAGAWA	11	-	330	35	1	-	90	-
NIIGATA	18	3	180	21	6	-	69	7
TOYAMA	16	1	117	12	-	-	21	2
ISHIKAWA	1	-	50	6	-	-	6	1
FUKUI	14	-	88	4	1	-	14	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	3
NAGANO	7	-	404	29	3	-	45	2
GIFU	16	2	277	35	8	-	50	3
SHIZUOKA	13	-	208	22	3	-	111	5
AICHI	13	1	265	32	2	-	67	3
MIE	6	1	204	* 21	2	1	* 49	4
SHIGA	5	-	34	3	-	-	11	-
KYOTO	11	4	195	28	3	-	56	4
OSAKA	10	8	251	59	3	-	47	2
HYOGO	11	2	255	44	11	-	24	1
NARA	6	-	60	2	-	1	4	1
WAKAYAMA	3	1	95	12	-	-	12	-
TOTTORI	-	-	54	2	1	-	9	1
SHIMANE	1	-	*82	*7	-	-	*58	*1
OKAYAMA	4	2	122	20	-	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1	176	16	2	-	33	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	*51	3	1	-	10	1
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	83	7	-	-	6	-
KAGAWA	3	-	39	11	3	-	29	3
EHIME	16	-	109	12	-	-	28	-
KOCHI	4	-	*94	10	-	-	32	1
FUKUOKA	5	-	128	10	3	1	29	3
SAGA	2	-	33	1	1	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	53	10	-	-	14	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	19	4	2	-	15	1
OITA	3	2	105	9	-	-	12	2
MIYAZAKI	6	-	43	3	-	-	12	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	310	39	*6301	*738	118	8	*2042	*96
RATE								
Current	20.2	2.5	11.7	1.4	7.7	0.5	3.8	0.2
Previous	18.8	2.0			5.9	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 August 1948  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	41	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-
Gifu	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9
KYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
KARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MUROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	26	1	2	-	453	33
Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.8	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 August 1948  
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	252	3	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	68	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	4	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	27	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	87	-	1726	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	1	55	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	-	45	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	39	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	91	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	181	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	33	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	51	3	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	138	1	3787	22	-	-	-	-
DATE								
Current	9.0	0.1	7.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	10.4	0.1			-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	2	-	354	2	4	1	155	31	2	2	2	2
AOMORI	-	-	13	-	4	-	37	6	2	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	13	1	-	-	13	2	16	4	17	5
MIYAGI	1	-	52	1	8	-	79	8	68	10	*87	*15
AKITA	1	-	17	-	1	-	49	8	14	5	16	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	16	-	2	1	32	10	65	9	*67	11
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	25	-	4	-	67	15	26	4	39	7
IBARAKI	-	-	45	-	-	-	64	16	98	30	253	52
TOCHIGI	3	-	40	-	-	-	9	2	45	6	70	11
GUMMA	-	-	71	3	2	-	21	5	19	9	120	30
SAITAMA	3	-	71	1	-	-	21	10	110	25	268	61
CHIBA	-	-	10	-	1	-	29	5	70	6	281	48
TOKYO	3	-	364	5	5	1	364	96	192	66	1815	370
KANAGAWA	-	-	63	2	3	1	97	20	104	9	535	130
NIIGATA	1	-	19	1	9	-	39	7	100	14	100	14
TOYAMA	1	-	7	-	1	-	19	6	33	14	72	23
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	7	2	23	11	31	12
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	2	-	10	2	18	8	*22	10
YAMANASHI	-	-	31	-	-	-	18	2	28	10	85	23
NAAGANO	1	-	85	-	1	-	31	10	60	7	*97	*9
GIFU	1	-	44	-	2	2	10	3	28	7	43	12
SHIZUOKA	-	-	36	3	3	2	46	11	132	43	328	83
AICHI	1	-	98	-	2	-	20	4	69	24	124	42
TE	-	-	33	1	1	-	10	-	24	6	30	8
SHIGA	1	-	34	-	-	-	7	1	22	5	35	8
KYOTO	1	-	73	-	4	5	44	19	4	5	9	6
OSAKA	2	-	69	1	4	1	69	16	31	15	37	20
HYOGO	2	-	32	1	-	-	31	10	20	12	30	17
NARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	2	7	4	8	5
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	1	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	1	-	20	7	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	1	-	13	-	1	-	*9	4	5	-	*6	*1
OKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	8	3	1	1	*9	*3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	4	7	1	*9	*3
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	12	-	-	-	14	1	4	2	6	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	*9	3
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	8	-	5	1	8	2
EHIME	1	-	21	-	1	1	16	7	9	3	20	7
KOCHI	1	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	8	2	*22	*7
FUKUOKA	-	-	22	1	-	-	31	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	1	-	17	6	-	-	*35	*2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	1	-	15	8	2	1	6	4
OITA	-	-	8	-	1	-	4	1	9	2	12	4
MIYAZAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	6	2	11	3	16	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	21	9	12	1	29	6
TOTAL	36	-	1911	24	71	15	*1612	391	1507	390	*4812	*1089

PATE												
Current	2.3	-	3.6	0.0	4.6	1.0	3.0	0.7	98.2	25.4	9.0	2.0
Previous	2.7	0.1			5.1	0.7			93.7	25.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 August 1948  
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	87	2082	233	3455	317	20101
AOMORI	6	385	14	393	48	3999
IVATE	5	957	18	483	179	6591
MIZYAGI	12	962	23	895	118	5333
AKITA	4	254	19	542	147	4496
YAMAGATA	22	424	21	439	108	3391
FUKUSHIMA	11	549	15	543	209	5246
IBARAKI	2	617	8	444	116	3479
TOCHIGI	1	236	16	784	140	3285
GUMMA	1	302	39	1162	101	2872
SAITAMA	1	86	37	741	137	4138
CHIBA	-	95	1	359	183	3758
TOKYO	4	845	112	2998	1057	29192
YAMAGAWA	1	184	16	1266	233	10230
NIIGATA	15	1191	68	2502	240	7810
TOYAMA	18	892	30	1681	165	5992
ISHIKAWA	9	667	48	1005	143	4384
FUKUI	10	1211	21	475	51	1521
YAMANASHI	2	42	7	226	41	1252
NAGANO	8	1008	62	1295	263	5946
GIFU	17	1907	9	498	155	3858
SHIZUOKA	2	839	21	615	217	6009
ATCHI	9	1048	93	1353	318	9112
MIIE	2	1257	10	448	106	2861
SHIGA	-	503	12	543	43	2022
KYOTO	5	832	84	1022	301	6680
OSAKA	9	755	29	686	420	12884
HYOGO	23	1310	62	590	254	4444
NARA	4	95	2	74	42	1515
WAKAYAMA	1	238	-	131	24	1553
TOTTORI	9	873	5	132	26	2622
SHIMANE	1	354	49	1413	171	5170
OKAYAMA	7	3259	20	656	180	4362
HIFOSHIMA	15	4550	28	728	252	9848
YAMAGUCHI	3	336	12	274	27	2600
TOKUSHIMA	6	1650	1	120	23	2233
KAGAWA	-	2217	11	212	63	1857
EHIME	5	4063	23	879	130	6414
KOCHI	4	*2140	2	*190	59	*2012
FUKUOKA	15	1083	108	2677	323	13635
SAGA	2	288	16	626	78	2576
NAGASAKI	4	604	1	527	154	4962
KUMAMOTO	16	1119	9	503	135	2833
OTTA	5	566	22	448	125	3786
MIYAZAKI	1	382	7	245	62	2715
KAGOSHIMA	-	857	23	541	134	2647
TOTAL	384	*46164	1467	*37817	7818	*254226
RATE						
Current	25.0	86.0	95.6	70.4	509.7	473.5
Previous	32.3		101.1		505.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	22	6579	-	147
AOMORI	4	1578	-	15
IWATE	10	1474	-	22
MIYAGI	13	2113	-	8
AKITA	12	1466	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	1157	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	23	2720	-	25
IBARAKI	10	3088	-	-
TOCHIGI	16	1775	-	45
GUMMA	10	1903	-	28
SAITAMA	14	1620	3	64
CHIBA	4	974	-	-
TOKYO	56	4932	-	125
KANAGAWA	12	2859	-	63
NIIGATA	27	3601	1	48
TOYAMA	20	3233	-	30
ISHIKAWA	8	1768	-	76
FUKUI	7	746	-	76
YAMANASHI	6	628	-	20
NAGANO	14	2207	2	34
GIFU	17	2126	-	54
SHIZUOKA	10	2135	-	22
AICHI	23	2749	-	74
MIE	8	1619	-	12
SHIGA	-	988	-	129
KYOTO	18	1377	1	116
OSAKA	17	2199	16	101
HYOGO	17	1183	-	8
NAHA	3	403	-	9
WAKAYAMA	-	1855	-	63
TOTTORI	6	832	-	12
SHIMANE	5	2510	-	33
OKAYAMA	8	1482	-	43
HIROSHIMA	12	3097	-	276
YAMAGUCHI	9	1115	1	5
TOKUSHIMA	1	1870	-	67
KAGAWA	1	1054	-	10
EHIME	13	4352	-	137
KOCHI	2	*1351	-	4
FUKUOKA	49	3870	1	304
SAGA	8	1723	1	11
MAGASAKI	9	1525	-	*7
KUMAMOTO	17	1596	-	27
OITA	11	951	-	83
MIYAZAKI	6	723	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	1261	-	3
TOTAL	589	*92367	26	*2445
RATE				
Current	38.4	172.1	1.7	4.6
Previous	38.7		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First		
	28 Aug	30 Aug	31 Aug	35 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	153	278	635	10435	20148	32606
Dysentery	894	2807	6203	10340	27250	45946
Typhoid	310	735	1311	6301	11675	31992
Paratyphoid	118	237	333	2042	3151	5926
Smallpox	-	-	5	26	376	17647
Typhus Fever	2	4	38	453	994	30659
Malaria	138	439	1107	3787	9045	NA
Cholera	-	-	108	-	-	990
Scarlet Fever	36	38	39	1911	1857	1321
Epidemic Meningitis	71	43	21	1612	2850	1132
Jap. B Encephalitis	1507	28	11	4812	73	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	10	18	25	957	1750	2732
Dysentery	264	581	886	2653	4871	6469
Typhoid	39	136	167	728	1375	3724
Paratyphoid	8	7	22	96	168	291
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	38	2697
Typhus Fever	-	-	11	33	81	2784
Malaria	1	1	1	22	17	NA
Cholera	-	-	51	-	-	410
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	24	44	79
Epidemic Meningitis	15	26	7	391	916	302
Jap. B Encephalitis	390	11	4	1089	29	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First		
	28 Aug	30 Aug	31 Aug	35 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	10.0	18.6	44.0	19.4	38.5	64.5
Dysentery	58.3	187.6	429.5	19.3	52.0	90.9
Typhoid	20.2	49.1	90.8	11.7	22.3	63.3
Paratyphoid	7.7	15.8	23.1	3.8	6.0	11.7
Smallpox	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.7	34.9
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.8	1.9	60.7
Malaria	9.0	29.3	76.7	7.1	17.3	NA
Cholera	-	-	7.5	-	-	2.8
Scarlet Fever	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.5	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	4.6	2.9	1.5	3.0	5.4	2.2
Jap. B Encephalitis	98.2	1.9	0.8	9.0	0.1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	3.3	5.4
Dysentery	17.2	38.8	61.4	4.9	9.3	12.8
Typhoid	2.5	9.1	11.6	1.4	2.6	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	5.3
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.8	0.1	0.2	5.5
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	3.5	-	-	0.8
Scarlet Fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.6
Jap. B Encephalitis	25.4	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 28 August 1948

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	15	*713	199	*6556	115	*5111
AOMORI	2	296	32	2135	18	1403
IWATE	1	76	13	739	39	1040
MIYAGI	9	272	45	1583	54	1569
AKITA	2	139	32	1751	37	1844
YAMAGATA	3	44	26	737	42	1547
FUKUSHIMA	6	303	55	2346	57	1980
IBARAKI	4	565	50	2365	40	2408
TOCHIGI	4	252	28	2092	69	3098
GUMMA	4	159	53	1676	63	1957
SAITAMA	6	241	56	1546	41	1560
CHIBA	-	880	13	5675	22	4862
TOKYO	32	1319	319	9402	234	10283
KANAGAWA	36	1386	257	9779	188	6625
NIIGATA	4	349	29	2433	24	2660
TOYAMA	3	211	39	1799	29	1969
ISHIKAWA	7	287	29	1622	21	1407
FUKUI	NR	*119	NR	*1046	NR	*1167
YAMANASHI	-	106	18	1005	17	740
NAGANO	3	181	42	5498	42	4335
GIFU	8	385	75	2328	42	1447
SHIZUOKA	6	412	98	3894	60	4114
AICHI	93	5127	310	14412	293	12488
MIE	5	427	31	1805	59	2534
SHIGA	7	364	26	950	18	1050
KYOTO	64	1226	140	5044	188	5189
OSAKA	32	1300	214	6842	212	8219
HYOGO	27	1823	187	11503	203	15949
NARA	9	457	36	1744	41	1861
WAKAYAMA	17	598	55	3089	40	2108
TOTTORI	2	178	37	1739	16	1457
SHIMANE	1	76	9	629	17	679
OKAYAMA	13	722	98	3225	103	2977
HIROSHIMA	15	852	103	5014	83	3832
YAMAGUCHI	33	664	130	4837	132	3803
TOKUSHIMA	6	174	22	943	19	1005
KAGAWA	6	269	19	877	70	1210
EHIME	4	253	30	1917	36	1915
KOCHI	2	*169	25	*1133	21	*849
FUKUOKA	27	1885	226	10449	216	8813
SAGA	-	221	68	2608	57	1953
NAGASAKI	7	478	82	3891	65	2963
KUMAMOTO	1	237	40	2661	42	2441
OITA	4	245	53	2168	46	1677
MIZUZAKI	1	107	40	1338	21	945
KAGOSHIMA	1	156	5	2435	18	2022
TOTAL	532	*26703	3494	*159260	3270	*151065
RATE						
Current	34.7	49.7	227.8	296.7	213.2	281.4
Previous	32.5		210.8		211.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	28 Aug 1948	30 Aug 1947	31 Aug 1946	1948	FIRST 35 WEEKS 1947	1946
NUMBER						
Chancroid	532	679	761	26703	27390	17509
Gonorrhea	3494	4357	3297	159260	140816	76838
Syphilis	3270	2634	2029	151065	95155	43007
RATE						
Chancroid	34.7	45.4	52.7	49.7	52.3	34.6
Gonorrhea	227.8	291.3	228.3	296.7	269.0	152.0
Syphilis	213.2	176.1	140.5	281.4	181.7	85.1

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rates was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

